

Arab Chiefs of Staff Reach Accord On Battle Strategy Against Israel

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Twelve Arab countries today agreed on a battle plan against Israel that provides for military or financial participation by all the nations, Egyptian chief of staff Maj. Gen. Assad Shuaib announced.

Africans Return to Dakar

Israel Skeptical, But Favors Peace Mission From OAU

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25 (NYT).—A discreet mediation mission of African leaders ended its visits to Israel and Egypt today, and prepared to give the United Nations a new opportunity to reactivate its long-dormant peace-making effort headed by Swedish envoy Gunnar V. Jarring.

Israeli officials said they welcomed the possibility of a new technical initiative to restart the diplomatic machinery, although they reserved judgment about whether there was any reason to expect substantive progress in breaking the long deadlock.

"It's certainly worth making the effort," said one ranking Israeli diplomat, "since this is the only one of all the diplomatic ventures that hasn't already collapsed—it's the only thing going, so we want to give it a chance."

The presidents of Senegal and Nigeria, Leopold Senghor and Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, left this afternoon for Dakar to prepare the Organization of African Unity's final report on Arab-Israeli peace prospects, which is expected to be submitted to Secretary-General U Thant next week.

The two African leaders, accompanied by the foreign ministers of Cameroon and Zaïre, (formerly Congo-Kinshasa) submitted a package of concrete suggestions and questions about future peace talks to Israeli Premier Golda Meir, just as they had done two days ago to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

In a three-hour meeting this morning, Mrs. Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban promised the visiting delegation that a formal reply would be dispatched to the OAU as soon as the full cabinet had approved it, probably at the meeting scheduled Sunday.

From both Israel and African sources it appears that the African presidents' initiative does not delve deeply into the substance of the differences between Israel and Egypt that seem to have foiled every other peace effort so far.

Technical proposals Rather, it attempts to make purely technical proposals for a resumption of indirect negotiations under the auspices of Mr. Jarring, Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, who was named by Mr. Thant four years ago to try to get the Arabs and Israelis together.

Mr. Jarring has been inactive now for nine months, ever since he tried pressing Israel into making the commitment demanded by Egypt for a complete withdrawal to the old frontiers that existed before the six-day war of 1967.

Israel refused to make any such commitment, though Mrs. Meir is on record as promising a partial withdrawal to new boundaries that the two sides would agree upon in negotiation.

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This measure was the latest in a series to put the nation on a war footing.

Others included the reintroduction of a partial blackout, practice air alerts, training films being shown in cinemas and on television, President Anwar Sadat's direct take-over of the armed forces command and, according to reports in Beirut, a

standby alert for the army and cancellation of leaves.

The battle plan, drawn up during a two-day conference of chiefs of staff, will be forwarded to a meeting of the Arab Defense Council Saturday.

The council will be attended by foreign and defense ministers and chiefs of staff.

Arab Strategy Gen. Shuaib said at the end of the meeting that delegates had agreed on "an Arab strategy which guarantees participation by all Arab countries, each according to its military or financial capabilities."

He added: "Despite some minor differences, all the participants agreed on taking part in the battle."

The Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian Armies, which are on the frontlines with Israel, are ready to absorb units from other countries, he said.

Countries taking part in the talks were Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Bahrain, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco and Southern Yemen.

Conference sources said the plan followed a Libyan outline which called for the pan-Arabization of the struggle against Israel.

The Libyan delegation had threatened to walk out yesterday, unless its plan was adopted, they said.

Complete Success Gen. Shuaib described the conference as a "complete success."

Conference sources said the delegates discussed the coordination between the Syrian and Egyptian Armies, which are under one commander, and reactivation of the eastern front against Israel.

That front is in disarray. At one point Syrian, Jordanian and Iraqi troops were under one command, but Western military experts in the area said this joint army never was a viable fighting proposition.

Meanwhile, Mohammed Abdel Salameh, Egyptian first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union's Central Committee, declared at a meeting with Egyptian labor leaders that "Egypt is ready to fight the battle of honor."

"We shall retaliate with many, many counter-blows for every Israeli blow," Mr. Salameh said.

"We shall hit the enemy's hinterland. If he attempts to stage deep penetration raids, we are capable of hitting Israel's hinterland."

Israeli Renewal Curfew in Gaza GAZA, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The Israeli military authorities in the Gaza Strip yesterday reimposed the night curfew, which had been lifted for almost 40 days throughout the month of Ramadan.

Local residents had generally believed that it would not be reimposed. Arab sources said here that the new curfew was probably the result of tension that had built up following the death by suicide this week of an Arab guerrilla leader who had taken refuge in the home of the mayor of Gaza.

In Lieu of Phantom Jets Pentagon Aides Report U.S. May Give Israel New Rockets

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Senior Pentagon officials have disclosed that the administration was considering providing Israel with the Lance missile rather than Phantom fighter-bombers if future Soviet shipments of modern weapons should threaten to tip the balance of power in the Middle East in favor of Egypt.

The Lance, some officials point out, may be unusually well suited to deterring Egypt from rearming its arsenal across the Sinai Peninsula with Soviet-made missiles without adding appreciably to Israel's capability to do damage deep inside Egypt.

They note that the Lance, now undergoing advanced testing within the United States, has a range of 50 to 70 miles and would be ideal for knocking out surface-to-air missile (SAM) sites along the west bank of the Suez Canal.

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Prime Minister Heath in action at London's Royal Festival Hall last night.

Heath Cheered in Debut as Conductor

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Edward Heath, yachtsman, orator and prime minister—made his debut as conductor of a symphony orchestra tonight and tapped his foot to triumph.

A sellout audience at London's Royal Festival Hall erupted in applause for the 55-year-old prime minister and his distinctive foot-tapping style at

the podium. "Bravo," shouted the fans.

Mr. Heath took two bows amid the cheers for his performance in guiding the London Symphony Orchestra through Sir Edward Elgar's 14-minute "Cockade" overture.

He started nervously but ended confidently, smiling and obviously relieved.

Mr. Heath used a long baton "to achieve maximum clarity," said a member of the orchestra—but he intrigued the audience most by loudly tapping the beat with his left foot. His left hand hung idly by his side.

The concert was a charity affair to raise funds for the orchestra trust, of which Mr. Heath was a founder.

Home Defends Rhodesian Accord

(Continued from Page 1) demanded to know how Sir Alec could ever expect a white oligarchy to hand over power to a black majority, the foreign secretary replied that members must decide whether they wanted Rhodesia to go, "like South Africa, inevitably into an apartheid system, or to give Rhodesia a chance to set a new course."

He argued that the agreement at least halted the movement toward apartheid.

Conservative backbenchers argued that the agreement, whatever its shortcomings, was at least a step toward a new course, "indefinitely preferable to the imminent lapse into apartheid, which would have been the inevitable result of no agreement."

Sir Alec also announced the appointment of Lord Pearce, 70-year-old chairman of the Press Council, to head a British commission that will survey Rhodesian opinion, black and white, early next year to determine whether the proposals are acceptable to all Rhodesians.

No Sellout? Two other members of the commission will be Lord Hailsham, 58, former ambassador to Washington, and Sir Maurice Dorman, 56, recently dismissed as governor-general of Malta by the Ministry of Defense. Other members are to represent black and white countries of the Commonwealth.

A Whitehall source explained that the commission would not be trying to sell the proposals to black Africans but to explain them.

"There have been shouts and cries of sellout all over the place," this official said. "But there's been no sellout. No one has to buy what we're selling. These are proposals which Rhodesia may accept or not."

Meanwhile, Britain launched a diplomatic offensive to explain the settlement to hostile world opinion.

Joseph Godber, minister of state in the Foreign Office, flew today to Washington for talks with John Edgar, who is in charge of the State Department in the absence of Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Mr. Godber will then go to Canada to confer with Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp, then go on to the United Nations.

Sir Alec met with the high commissioners (ambassadors) from the Commonwealth countries in London this afternoon.

The swift movements were apparently intended to head off a threatened diplomatic explosion over the proposed terms for Rhodesia's legal independence from Britain.

Soviet Attack at UN UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Russia today proposed that the Security Council invite the detained leaders of the two principal Rhodesian black nationalist groups, Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabingwe Sithole, here to state the "genuine position" of the majority on the British-Rhodesian agreement.

Earlier Britain had assured the Security Council that as far as the UN was concerned the position over Rhodesia was unchanged by the proposals agreed to in Salisbury for a settlement of the six-year-old independence dispute.

ZAPU Assaults Accord LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—An African nationalist organization outlawed in Rhodesia declared today that the British-Rhodesian agreement on the independence dispute brought southern Africa "to the brink of the inevitable racial bloodbath."

The statement came from the Zimbabwe African People's Union, one of three Rhodesian exile groups based here that are pledged to bring Africans to power

by armed struggle in Zimbabwe, their name for Rhodesia.

A high ZAPU official, George Shumba, commenting on the agreement, said: "The whole thing is a constitutional fraud aimed at entrenching white minority rule."

"Severe Blow" STOCKHOLM, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Krister Wijkman said today that the agree-

ment between Britain and Rhodesia "represents a severe blow to the forces which are working for racial equality."

The Swedish official said in a special statement on the Salisbury agreement that the "real meaning of the agreement seems to be that the British government supports the white minority's policy, to deprive even in the future the African majority of its fundamental democratic rights."

The settlement terms, if implemented, will affect Rhodesian life in four broad categories—politics, discrimination, the constitution and economics.

At present, the 250,000 whites have 50 members of Parliament. The five million Africans have eight elected members and eight chosen by tribal councils.

The constitution adopted in 1960 by the white rebels allowed the Africans more seats only as they pay more than 24 percent of the income tax—they now pay less than 1 percent. They are forever barred from obtaining more than an equal number of seats.

The new constitution would abolish the income tax formula entirely. It would create a new "higher roll" of African voters required to meet the same financial qualifications as whites to vote: income of \$4,700 a year or property worth \$6,400, or, if they were secondary school leavers, \$1,800 in income or \$3,600 in property.

When that new roll of African voters had 6 percent of the number of Europeans registered—now 88,000—two new African seats would be created in addition to the present 16, and so on for each additional 6 percent, until there were as many higher African as white voters.

The new African seats would be filled alternatively by two elected and two tribal members. At the end of the process there would be 36 new seats, 18 elected and 18 tribal, on top of the present eight African seats in each category. At that point the African voters would have the right to abolish the tribal seats and elect all their members.

There would then be 50 African and 50 white members, and it is here that the new constitution would open the possibility of majority rule.

It calls for 10 more seats to be filled by all white and higher African voters, voting together. But this would take place only if an independent commission found the idea "acceptable to the people of Rhodesia" and Parliament approved by two-thirds vote.

In any case, even parity in Parliament for the Africans would be many years ahead. So few Africans meet the income qualifications for the higher roll that experts believe it would produce only two or four more seats at present.

The Rhodesian government declared its "firm intention to make progress toward ending racial discrimination." At present Rhodesia does not have South African apartheid—there are multiracial institutions. But Africans are excluded from many better jobs and much of the land.

A commission appointed in agreement with Britain will survey existing discrimination. Its findings "will carry special authority," the white paper said, and would be carried out subject only to considerations "that any government" would consider "overriding."

As for future discriminatory legislation, the settlement terms add a bill of rights to the constitution to prevent that. It protects life, liberty, privacy, conscience and association. And in complicated terms it bars discrimination.

Voting Provisions The new voting provisions and the declaration of rights are made specially entrenched parts of the constitution. Amendment would require not only the present two-thirds majority in each house but a majority of the Africans and the whites, taken separately. In the lower house, also entrenched into the con-

stitution are new clauses limiting the government's right to detain people without trial.

The Rhodesian government disclosed that there are now 93 detainees and two restrictions, which are held less closely. It said, planned to release 31 of the detainees shortly and would put the other cases before a tribunal with a British observer present.

In economics, the British government promised to give up \$12 million a year for 10 years to be matched by Rhodesia, in a development program. Most of this money will go for Africa education and projects in tribal areas.

Also of significance to the Africans economically was a pledge by the Rhodesian side to a vacancies in the civil service merit, regardless of race. present Africans are not considered for administrative positions.

That test will be carried out by a British-appointed commission. It will be able to talk with anyone here, including suspected terrorists held in detention, and all witnesses will have immunity for their evidence.

Other possible obstacles to carrying out the settlement are an upset in the British Parliament, a remote possibility, and diplomatic pressure on Britain from the United Nations.

If these difficulties are overcome, Rhodesia's Parliament will make the necessary changes in its constitution some time next winter. At the same time Britain will legally make Rhodesia an independent republic and will drop sanctions.

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The Rhodesian government declared its "firm intention to make progress toward ending racial discrimination." At present Rhodesia does not have South African apartheid—there are multiracial institutions. But Africans are excluded from many better jobs and much of the land.

A commission appointed in agreement with Britain will survey existing discrimination. Its findings "will carry special authority," the white paper said, and would be carried out subject only to considerations "that any government" would consider "overriding."

Political Power for Blacks Remote in Salisbury Pact

(Continued from Page 1) "Is not the new Jerusalem." But they argued emphatically that it provided "substantial gains" over the present situation—and was at the limit of Britain's ability to influence events in Rhodesia.

The few Africans who commented quickly were critical of the terms because of the distant promise of political power. One nationalist former detainee, Josiah Chinamano, called the agreement "a complete sellout" by Britain.

Feasible Obstacles On the other hand, several African leaders said they would try to work with the new constitution to secure its advantages and hold the white government to its terms. They rejected any political boycott.

Before the terms take effect, the British government will be satisfied that they are acceptable to the Rhodesian people at large.

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الحرية

Violence Must End First

Reason Startles Commons Endorsing United Ireland

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Macdonald's Export X
straight virginia
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top name in Cigarettes

Macdonald's Export X cigarettes are an important part of your life. So get the details right. It's like the cigarette you smoke. An out-of-the-ordinary cigarette. Macdonald's Export X. Straight virginia. Find it where people enjoy themselves. You earn your leisure. Enjoy it.




SPOKESMAN—Inmate Ali Bey Hassan, standing in front of broken window at New Jersey's Rahway State Prison yesterday, shouting one of demands of the rioting prisoners. They want "a rehearing of their cases before the parole board."

5 Hostages Held in N. J. Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

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85 Win \$1.8 Million in Damages For Air Pollution by Nevada Firm

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Nixon Moves to Halt Dock Strike

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Senate Stalls Education Bills; Anti-Busing Forces Blamed

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Barnard Patient Dies

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Nov. 25 (AP).—South Africa's 10th heart transplant patient, Lindsay Rich, 32, died today, 13 days after receiving his new heart, Groote Schuur Hospital announced. He was the eighth transplant patient of Dr. Christian Barnard.

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GOP Paper Says Mitchell Will Leave Cabinet

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Pains in Chest Send Meany to Hospital

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—AFL-CIO president George Meany, 77, was admitted to an emergency coronary unit at George Washington University Hospital today with chest pains.

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Gandhi's Heirs

"War is wrong, an unmitigated evil," the late Mahatma Gandhi once said. "No cause, however just, can warrant the indiscriminate slaughter that is going on..."

A few years ago one of the Mahatma's political heirs—but no kin—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the United Nations General Assembly: "In India we have been powerfully conditioned by Mahatma Gandhi. We believe that the evolution of individuals and societies depends on the extent to which they exercise self-restraint and abjure the use of force."

On another occasion, commenting on the agreement at Tashkent that ended the India-Pakistan conflict of 1965, Mrs. Gandhi said: "The success of the Tashkent Declaration consists in the fact that both countries have now agreed not to have recourse to force and to settle their disputes through peaceful means. This has been done by a categorical reaffirmation in the declaration of the obligations under the charter of the United Nations to refrain from the use of force in settling international disputes."

Despite obvious denials that would have shocked and saddened India's Apostle of Truth, it is clear that Mrs. Gandhi has at last turned her back on the Mahatma and on India's solemn international commitments. Reports from the Indian border, reinforced by Delhi's tardy admission that Indian soldiers have been authorized to cross into East Pakistan in "self-defense," leave no room for doubt that India today is resorting to force in an attempt to settle the latest dispute with its neighbor.

Admittedly, India is reacting to provocations that most other nations long ago would have found intolerable. The Yahya govern-

ment's repression of a democratically endorsed autonomy movement in East Pakistan, resulting in a flood of nine million refugees into India (most of them Hindus), has posed a direct threat to India's own democratic institutions and national security. The international community—and most conspicuously the U.S. government—has been slow to recognize the extreme dangers of this situation, let alone to take steps to meet them. The United Nations has studiously side-stepped the central issue of Pakistani repression despite repeated warnings from the secretary-general, U Thant.

But the Indians share responsibility for the UN's appalling paralysis. While loudly—and justly—complaining of injuries to India from Islamabad's actions, New Delhi has strenuously resisted any United Nations intervention on the grounds that the problem was strictly domestic, confined to Pakistan. India's current actions effectively shatter that excuse for the inaction of the United Nations.

The Security Council now has to meet this issue head on. To be effective, the council must deal not only with the breach of peace created by India's actions but also with the prior violations of human rights in East Pakistan that precipitated the present perilous conflict.

India in turn has the responsibility of honoring its international obligations and domestic traditions. Indian parliamentarians cheering their prime minister's heady claims of victories would do well to recall the warnings of their other Gandhi. "We have been deceived," the Mahatma observed, "by the temporary but brilliant results achieved by some wars."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Fishing War Resumes

Seizure by Ecuador of almost a score of American tuna boats so far this month signals the early resumption and possible escalation of an annual fishing war off the South American coast that the United States appears to be losing.

Ecuador and eight other Latin American nations claim a 200-mile territorial waters limit which the United States and many other nations refuse to recognize—not without good reason. If all maritime nations made such claims, some 40 percent of the world's oceans could be closed to traditional freedom of the seas. A universal 200-mile limit for fishing would cover all but about 10 to 20 percent of the world's fishing grounds.

The United States government has advised boats which fish in the disputed waters not to pay the fees that Ecuador and like-minded nations demand. Washington does not attempt physically to protect American fishermen if they so challenge the arbitrary extension of territorial seas. But it has followed a practice, set forth by Congress, of reimbursing skippers for the heavy fines imposed by the government of Ecuador and others when they are caught. Already eight of the boats seized this month have been fined more than \$500,000.

This is a costly and futile policy. Payment of the fines over a period of years can only

serve to solidify the claims they are designed to enforce. It would be equally futile—and rash—to attempt to impose the American view of international fishing rights by force, especially in light of the current ambiguity of the laws of the sea and of the American position on ocean rights.

The move to extend the fishery claims of coastal states derived in the first instance from the United States' own arbitrary claim, advanced in the Truman administration, to the resources of the continental shelf which extends roughly 200 miles from American shores. As the foreign minister of Iceland has observed, "It is manifestly illogical to allow coastal states to utilize the natural resources of the continental shelf but not the natural resources of the super-adjacent waters."

In order to prevent the broader threat to freedom of the seas, which is implicit—and in some cases explicit—in the wider fisheries controls being staked out by some Latin and other nations, the United States is going to have to acknowledge some fishing claims comparable to its own claims over the bottom resources of the shelf. U.S. proposals submitted last summer at a preparatory meeting for a 1973 Law of the Sea Conference indicate belated progress toward a more flexible policy on this vexatious issue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India and Pakistan

After months of brave restraint and good deeds, India now seems to be forsaking the paths of peace. It is a bad, sad decision. Though the exact nature and sequence of events on Bangla Desh's battered borders remain uncertain, no impartial observer thinks the ragged Mukti Bahini guerrillas capable of full frontal aggression against regular Pakistani troops—still less aggression using jets and tanks.

Brushing aside propaganda semantics, India appears bent on serious military provocation—the kind of muddled, limited action which might make President Yahya lash back and thereby bring major war without incurring direct blame on India itself. If Mrs. Gandhi's pacific proclamations mean anything, she should now initiate negotiations, facilitate a UN presence between the two armies and encourage internationalization of the issue.

—From the Guardian (London).

Franco-American Drug Case

It is known that, on the American side, it was not by mere chance that the drug cargo conveyed by Delouette was discovered, but by an anonymous phone call to the American customs. Then why all this fuss about the case, which was not a casual accident but a routine operation used to settle old scores? As Michel Debré says so well, a

"reform" of the SDECE has been under way for some time... Now, the reform undertaken by Mr. de Marenches really appears oriented toward a reopening of the SDECE to our former NATO partners... One would get rid of some "undesirable" elements and, by the same token, please American secret services by "giving" them the "bad" agents. These are only assumptions, but one is led to make many assumptions when one sees the attitudes of Col. Barbetot who, while calling himself a leftist, is nonetheless a Gaullist... Col. Beaumont, whom Col. Barbetot attacks, for example, passes for the man who steadfastly defended the secrets of the Concorde jetliner against American agents... A primordial question arises: why has this period been chosen (eight months after Delouette's arrest) to explode this fine mixture? And what political operation does all this conceal, besides the SDECE purge?

—From L'Humanité (Paris).

Everything is bizarre in this affair. Blows come from everywhere. Clashes are fighting each other. No one is spared. What is coming, now that act two begins, is a formidable settlement of old scores in Shakespeare's fashion, an internal caldron in which resentments, grudges, ambitions and blackmail are simmering. Such an explosive mixture is likely to spare no one.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

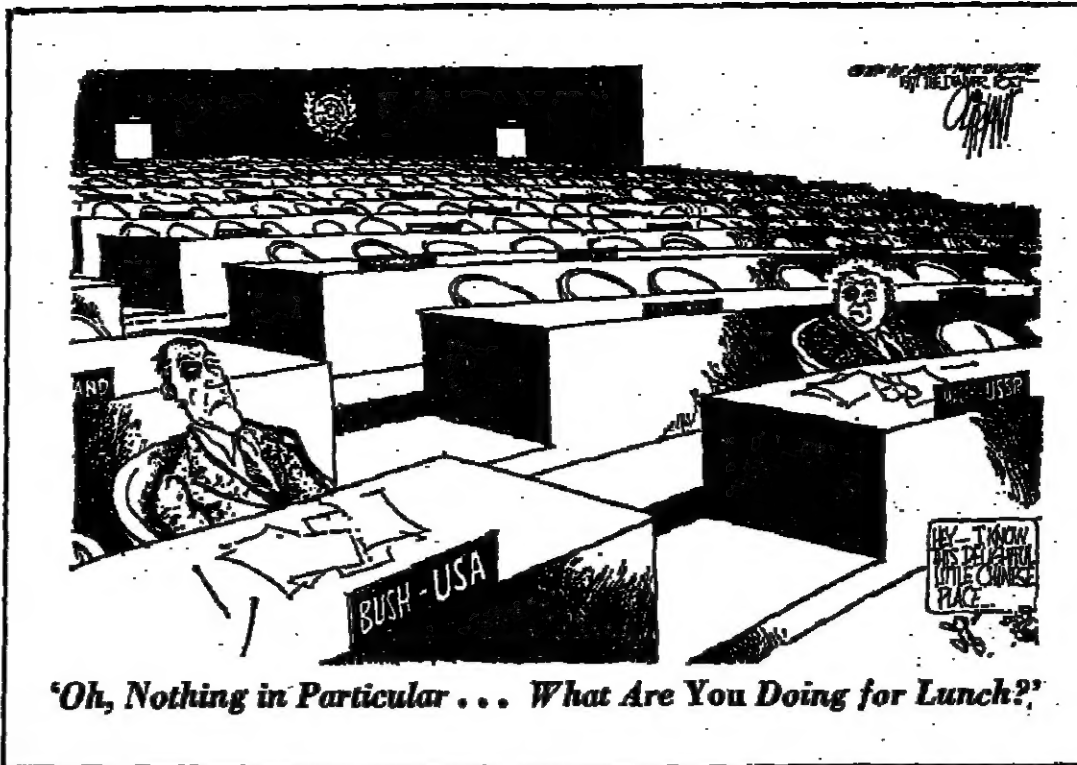
November 26, 1896

PARIS—The publication of an official return of the warships of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and the United States has excited the attention of this important subject. At first sight England would appear to enjoy a slight superiority of battleships as compared with France and Russia combined. England is still first on the waves, but other countries, including the United States, are catching up.

Fifty Years Ago

November 26, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The nation is celebrating Thanksgiving Day today and all official business is at a standstill. On account of the holiday the sessions of the Disarmament Conference and of its committees were suspended, and all the delegates attended religious services at various churches in the city. Not only here in the capital but throughout the country and the world at large, Americans and turkey were together.



Japan Grapples With 'Niksonshok'

By Max Frankel

TOKYO—In the big Black Book from which President Nixon was briefed on international economics this year, the main challenge to American well-being is listed as "Japan Inc."

Its corporate citizenry is portrayed as courteous yet ungrateful rivals. Frugal, calculating, hardworking and superbly regimented people, looming big on the Pacific horizon and poised to capture every market worth having.

The obvious lesson that the book aims to underline is that Americans have to work harder, submit to more government controls, sell more and buy less in the world and force profiteering foreigners to repay some of the generosity of the past.

Up close, the Japanese long for a way of living with other people without scarifying them to death. They are groping in a most difficult way for a new identity and national esteem.

Gloomy

Some of the most thoughtful among them are gloomy. In part, the gloom is traceable to something called "Niksonshok," for which Nixon has come to be famous and resented here. Niksonshok is asking the Japanese never to make a move toward China without calling the White House and then telling them nothing about his own leap to Peking.

Niksonshok is shattering the world's trade and monetary systems on an August Sunday and asking injured but divided allies to redesign them to let the United States flourish. And it is rescuing a weak American textile industry from foreign competition with a take-it-or-leave-it ultimatum.

Actually, the gloom here relates to something deeper than Niksonshok. There is a sense of helpless dependence on the United States. Japan, the world's third greatest industrial power, possesses no economic or military bargaining power against the Americans, and cannot even imagine an alternative source of security and prosperity.

The Japanese do not believe that the White House would ever risk Chicago for the defense of Tokyo and the older men can only plead with their sons to keep pretending otherwise.

There is also a desperate anxiety about the developing rivalry with China. Japanese businessmen and politicians are staging a gold-rush stampede to the Forbidden City in Peking. They consider pulling back investments from Taiwan and South Korea as the price of future trade with the mainland. And still they fret about missing the bus to China and about secret deals at their expense by Washington and Peking.

There is despair that a colorless procession of politicians is queuing up like so many Rotarians for a turn as premier without articulating any reassurance to the country.

There is, moreover, the gradual realization that triumphs of production do not always satisfy the needs of consumption, that prosperity and soaring growth charts can still leave people unsatisfied.

There is, in sum, a collapse of the old premises that pacifism, democracy and industry will yield

friendship abroad, tranquility at home and nothing but progress toward the good life.

After years of cheer here, not even the return of Okinawa by the United States, which Washington reckons as the ultimate in superpower selflessness, provided the expected spiritual lift. The reversion treaty started moving through parliament last week amidst rioting and other dramatics designed to prove that this was yet another surrender to Uncle Sam. Now the government must defend the American bases on Okinawa and elsewhere in Japan while dropping the pretense that they would ever be used to defend Japan.

Still, no one denies that the Americans deal far more generously and gently with their enemies than the Russians or Chinese and that they thereby invite being taken for granted. And no one denies that there is some truth in the White House Black Book about the Japanese riding free for all these years on the costly American military machine and preying upon an open and vulnerable American economy as if it were made in Japan.

What is denied, and refuted, in the cabinet and other government offices, board rooms, research institutes and even the American Embassy here is the image of a nation of ferocious traders hell-bent on mercantile conquest.

Money is at the root of the tension. Even assuming that they are forced to a 15 percent revaluation of the yen, the planners here calculate that next year's growth rate would slow down to no less than 3.5 or 4 percent.

To the Japanese that sounds like a severe setback after they labored to achieve economic growth rates of 10 and 15 percent and were getting ready to invest the returns in their own consumption and social reconstruction. To the Americans it sounds only like burden sharing after years of tolerance for lopsided trading habits with paper dolls and handkerchiefs and other sundries. The Japanese built up a barter trade for their food and raw materials until finally they sped forth steel and chemicals and ships and trains.

They contrived to import foreign technology without foreign capital or consumer goods, thus always improving the efficiency and productivity of their factories. They then turned salesmanship of the finished goods into a national sport.

Holding the Yen

The yen was held at the same low value for 20 years to underwrite exports at the expense of the Japanese consumer. The industrial machine of the United States was manipulated until it sent Japan mostly food and raw materials, like any other underdeveloped country. And when the slowdown struck the domestic Japanese economy this year, a still larger pile of goods was dumped abroad even as Japanese purchases of foreign goods went stagnant.

The dollars piled up here. Though unplanned and unwanted, it was a coordinated attack, an attempt at exporting not only more goods but the recession itself.

Then came the Niksonshok. Niksonshok against the entire world. But he saw the Japanese

as the source of American grief, whereas trouble in Europe lay largely in the future.

The Japanese thought Vietnam, a declining American work ethic and a lack of modern planning were at least as much to blame. They say they were already well on the way to dismantling the old merchandising system and developing new priorities for increased consumption, an attack on pollution, a restriction of growth and the export of their own skills and capital to other societies.

The Japanese do not feel threatened by the American response, only offended by some of the roughhouse tactics and ashamed of their impotence in the negotiations. They think they have been loyal allies, on Vietnam, China and other issues. They thought they were playing their own variant of the American free-enterprise game.

The Japanese hate the Russians and fear the Chinese and like the Americans. Yet they feel safer than a decade ago because of the big-power balance and the easing of tensions throughout the Pacific.

Not U.S. Missiles

It is not American missiles that protect them or prevent them from building their own, but only their inner sense of security in a larger environment. Nor is it the American market that must sustain them. An American approach to Peking or Moscow and a forced reordering of the marketplace can serve them well if they can gain confidence in the process.

The Japanese and Americans who know the most about this tight little island feel that once confidence snaps, there can occur only an emotional retreat to a militant, perhaps military, nationalism.

"We are not the Japan corporation," said a defense official who must hope one day to serve in Tokyo as Henry A. Kissinger serves in Washington. "We don't have any power over resources or world political affairs. We are just the Japan factory."

Russian Reader Is Skeptical

The U.S. as Reported In the Soviet Press

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—The Russians have an old joke about their two most important newspapers, Pravda ("The Truth") and Izvestia ("The News"). According to the joke, "The Truth" isn't news, and "The News" isn't true.

Such skepticism about the press seems rather common here. Last summer, when American astronauts were on the moon and the Soviet papers were reporting the event with tiny, 50-word stories, numerous Soviet citizens apologized to this American for their newspaper. "It's ridiculous, just ridiculous," said one provincial journalist with feeling.

That the Soviet press is full of propaganda is hardly news. Lenin himself concluded that the purpose of a Soviet newspaper is to disseminate propaganda. And yet, someone raised on the American press is not prepared for what this really means in practice, especially in Soviet dispatches from the United States.

Partial Reporting

When George Jackson, one of the Soledad brothers, was killed at San Quentin prison, for instance, the event was widely publicized in the Soviet Union. But no Soviet newspaper reader could know that three prison guards were killed in the incident, because this fact was never mentioned here. Nor did the papers mention the official claim that Jackson had been shipped a gun.

Instead it was a simple case of "murder," according to Pravda. Izvestia and Tass, the government news agency, whose American correspondents provide most Soviet news about the United States.

Soviet newspapers have also provided extensive coverage of the case of Angela Davis, who is something of a heroine here. Her trial is depicted as a purely political event. No connection is made between her indictment and the Marin County courthouse incident in which a judge was killed. A Tass dispatch from New York in September began like this:

"The judge declined to remove charges against Angela Davis at the preliminary hearing in San Rafael of the 'case' (sic) of the courageous U.S. Communist, framed up by the authorities."

Another trial that received a lot of attention here was Capt. Ernest Medina's. Tass's report on the verdict in that court-martial began this way:

"Another grave miscarriage of justice has occurred in the United States. Capt. Medina... was acquitted."

View of Attica

The Attica prison uprising was the subject of many Soviet articles. A Pravda correspondent in Washington, Boris Strelnikov, wrote:

"...the surviving participants in the uprising at Attica face a punishment of death on the electric chair. Today's American newspapers report this. Apparently, the authorities are not going to forgive them their demands

for the release of political prisoners in the U.S.A., including Angela Davis..."

Correspondent Strelnikov did not mention that one of the hostages held by the rebellious prisoners had been killed long before the shoot-out.

Repression in America is another popular topic here. Tass correspondent Vladimir Vashchenko reported from Washington not long ago:

"Restrictions of freedom of speech, court and police repression against those who think differently and rude violations of the constitutional rights of citizens are becoming standard practice in present-day America..."

Pravda's Strelnikov, writing from Washington, concluded a recent dispatch like this: "More and more often resorting to repression and murder, American capitalism is consolidating the notorious 'law and order,' showing in a true light both bourgeois democracy and the American way of life."

The American underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island and the protests it provoked were reported here in detail. After the blast occurred, without causing any of the major catastrophes that some had predicted, Tass began a dispatch from New York thus: "Apprehensions of American scientists concerning the U.S. nuclear explosion on Amchitka Island are being confirmed. According to news agencies, land continues to subside on the site of the explosion to form a huge crater..."

world public opinion strongly condemns the U.S. actions...

That's Different

Soviet underground nuclear explosions even bigger than the one on Amchitka Island have not been mentioned in the Soviet press.

Izvestia's New York correspondent, Melior Shurua, recently filed a long report on the meeting of millionaire political donors in Manhattan. He wrote:

"The fact that bourgeois political leaders in the U.S.A. are servants of monopolies and that the latter finance and appoint them has always been an open secret. In this respect the recent meeting of sixty millionaires contains nothing new. What is sensational about it is that never before has big business made this fact known so frankly and unceremoniously. Such a flagrant disregard for democratic and such a flagrant violation of the rules of the democratic game show how deeply anxious the capitalists of America are..."

The U.S. government does not criticize Soviet journalists for what they write about America. Western correspondents in Moscow, on the other hand, are often publicly criticized, and sometimes expelled for writing reports which the Soviet government regards as distorted or sensational.

Tempest in an Opium Pot

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The world has been having a field day with the real life thriller story of plots, counterplots, drugs, contraband and other James Bond diversions apparently unfolding as a consequence of the arrest in New Jersey of a minor French espionage officer charged with dope smuggling.

The verbal fallout from this event has become absorbing reading matter, although much is without foundation. Thus it is not apparently in any sense true that there is a clash between the American Central Intelligence Agency and its French counterpart, the Service of Exterior Documentation and Counter-Espionage nor that SDECE is being riven by internal purges.

Dope and espionage were certainly involved in the arrest last April of a former SDECE agent named Roger Delouette. Delouette was calling for an imported car loaded with 98 pounds of heroin. He claimed to be acting under instructions from an SDECE official.

As Francophone Africa became independent, the Gaullist Fifth Republic organized a special intelligence branch under Jacques Foccart to keep the new states on the road to survival and also close to France. Many SDECE survivors joined that special secretariat.

When the Ben Barka case blew in 1966, both Foccart's and SDECE's name became tarnished by scandal. De Gaulle decided to rein in SDECE and put it under the Defense Ministry, replacing its boss with Gen. Eugene Guibaud, a regular officer.

Guibaud put SDECE into its proper place in a civilian regime that had terminated the threat of civil war. He discharged unsavory thugs elements. He was asked to stay on an extra year and finally was replaced in

1970 by Count Alexandre de Marenches.

In French eyes, Marenches, a huge man, is the typical pro-"Anglo-Saxon." His wife is British, his mother was American, his father served as liaison officer on General Pershing's staff. He speaks perfect English. Nevertheless, there is every evidence that he is a loyal French patriot of the same type as his predecessor and there is no question of pro or anti-Americanism involved.

Rumors

Thus there is little truth in tales now circulating here about "settling old scores" between pro-Soviet and pro-American cliques or doing away with nefarious double agents. Such rumors have been spread by persons at one or another time associated with SDECE, who have gotten into a publicity contest and the French opposition is trying to embarrass the regime.

Nevertheless, since the student uprisings of 1968 after which relations with Americans perceptibly improved, Paris and Washington have had excellent working relations even on the secret service level. Furthermore the French are just as concerned with the drug problem as Americans are.

The present furore is a tempest in an opium pot. Once justice has taken its course, it will blow over. No deeper political implications are involved despite the best efforts of tale-spinners.

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U.S. as Rehearsal for the Soviet

By Robert G. Kaiser

Russians have about their two newspapers, "Pravda" and "Izvestia." According to the "Pravda" news, it's true, about the press here. Last American astronaut and the reporting the 9-word stories, these spokesmen for their ridiculous, just one provincial thing.

et Aide Records Grains

Nov. 25 (UPI)—The level negotiations aimed at the out details of the stage agreement, signed by the Big Four, are expected to be completed next week, highly placed Bonn sources said today.

Completion of the German-level records by that time would be just short of a deadline for a Berlin settlement fixed a year ago by the ministerial council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The NATO ministers had said that unless the Berlin pact was finished by the time their next Atlantic Council meeting started on Dec. 8 in Brussels—they would not be able to consider the Soviet Union's proposal for a general European security conference next year.

The Bonn sources said they were confident that the ex-haunting German-level negotiations would end in a week's time because of the amount of work accomplished in the last two days by the delegations of East and West Germany.

New Meeting Set

State —Charles Michael Kohl of East Berlin and Egon Bahr of Bonn conferred yesterday and last night for 15 hours. Mr. Kohl flew to East Berlin today at 5:30 a.m. for new instructions and returned at noon. Then he and Mr. Bahr met for another three hours. They are scheduled to meet again tomorrow.

Concurrently Ulrich Müller of the West Berlin city government and Guenter Kohrt of East Berlin negotiated at length yesterday and today in the divided city on their part of the Berlin pact details. They are scheduled to meet again Monday.

The German negotiators have found their agreement to be of an appealing complexity. Each of the two groups has met more than 20 times since the ambassadors of the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France signed the agreement on Sept. 3.

For Mr. Kohl and Mr. Bahr the problems have included details of customs procedures, for which each side has a 1,000-page book of regulations. But there have also been knotty questions of agreement on seating shipments, jointly stipulating when the transit routes to and from West Berlin are being misused, collection of visa fees and control procedures. Their concern is the improvement of Western civilian traffic across East Germany between West Berlin and West Germany.

For Mr. Mueller and Mr. Kohrt the main problem has been reaching agreement on regulating visits of almost two million West Berliners to East Germany and East Berlin, where they have been barred since the spring of 1968. The East Berlin government has shown reluctance to liberalize visiting privileges for the West Berliners.

SALT Session Lasts 2 Hours

VIENNA, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Soviet and American negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks have continued their exchanges today with a session of slightly more than two hours.

The entire session was devoted to formal exchanges without the two sides breaking up into small informal groups.

Although the substance of the arms meeting is kept secret the concentration on long formal exchanges, without the reading of documents, suggested to some observers here that Washington and Moscow were now playing a more direct hand in the Vienna negotiations.



REMEMBERED—J.V. Vallunas, president of Lithuanian Liberation Committee, casts wreath on water off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Wednesday to mark first anniversary of Simas Kudirka's unsuccessful attempt to defect from Russian ship, when he jumped on U.S. Coast Guard ship but was forcibly returned to Soviets and then later sentenced to ten years in a labor-camp by a Lithuanian court.

Moderate Madrid Daily Gets Order to Close, Owner Says

By Miguel Acoca

PARIS, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The order this morning on the grounds that Madrid had violated the 1968 press law.

Mr. Calvo asserted here that the alleged violations took place in 1965, before he became the newspaper's owner. He said that Madrid's "last edition" had published an article charging that the ministry was using these allegations to close his independent daily.

Mr. Calvo and his associates had expected that the government would carry out its threat to close Madrid after he published a severe criticism of the regime in the French newspaper Le Monde two weeks ago. The government had pressured Mr. Calvo to renounce his control of the newspaper and to replace his moderate editor with a well-known right-wing member of the Falange party.

Canal Return

The publisher cannot return to Madrid for fear that he will be arrested and prosecuted for his virulent criticism of the government, said strong defense of his newspaper in the face of government pressure and threats.

It was clear that the government was trying to avoid outright closing of Madrid, but that Mr. Calvo's defiance left them no choice but to shut it down. Madrid has been in trouble with the government since Mr. Calvo bought control of the newspaper in 1966. The newspaper has been charged with 31 violations of the press law in the past five years, fines and shut down twice for temporary periods.

Madrid has aroused the government's ire by hinting that aging statesman like Gen. Franco, who will be 79 on Dec. 4, should retire from office and for publishing an article praising British labor practices for being democratic and worthy of emulation by Spain.

Under Spanish law, Mr. Calvo has two weeks in which to appeal the ministry's order. Mr. Calvo has vowed he would sue the ministry in the courts to retain the control and independence of Madrid. He said his lawyers were also looking into the possibility of suing the government for damages.

The publisher, who intends to go to West Germany to write a book, said that Madrid, in recent suits against the ministry of Information, had won reversals in the supreme court and in the court of appeals.

Scheel Arrives In Moscow, Cites Timing on Treaty

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Bonn will ratify the nonaggression treaty it signed last year with Moscow, but the timing cannot be fixed yet, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said when he arrived here today.

Mr. Scheel, who is here for talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko, said there was an "objective link" between the treaty and an agreement on Berlin.

Deepest Penetration So Far

Saigon Force Sent to Mekong To Cut Off Reds in Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 25 (UPI)—South Vietnamese forces rushed to the Mekong River today in the deepest penetrations so far in the four-day drive into Communist sanctuary areas of Cambodia.

Chinook helicopters shifted airborne troops and six artillery pieces to the eastern bank of the Mekong, opposite Cambodia's third biggest city, Kampong Cham, newsmen reported.

The 150 paratroopers and crews for the 105-mm howitzers were positioned to cut off an escape by North Vietnamese troops, who, officers said, may be forced out of the Chup river plantation by forces pushing in from the east toward the river.

Little contact has been reported so far in the dry season campaign by 40,000 South Vietnamese troops. Saigon soldiers have stabbed across the frontier at four different points, from the southern coast of Cambodia to the town of Khek, 250 miles northeast.

B-52 bombers joined hundreds of American and Vietnamese planes attacking Communist positions at the northern end of the drive. Field reports said two waves of the eight-engined bombers dumped explosives on jungles on the border near Highway-7, linking Khek with Kampong Cham.

Gas Use Reported Again

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Communist forces have used toxic gas in an assault on a government outpost for the second time in the Cambodian war, the military high command reported today.

A spokesman said two soldiers were affected by the gas in an attack at Prek Chhok, 15 miles east of Phnom Penh yesterday. Toxic gas was used for the first time last month against government forces engaged in a big push northward along Route-6.

Seven Cambodian troops were wounded by rocket fire last night near the devastated village of Tou Leup, seven miles from the capital. Other minor skirmishes were reported near the capital with no casualties.

1968 Riot Victim Gets Damages From Paris

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—The City of Paris has been ordered to pay a Greek mathematician damages of 382,000 francs for injuries he sustained during the May 1968 student riots here.

Evangelos Pouspouris, 35, of the Theodorou Polytechnic Institute, lost the sight of one eye and was partially blinded in the other when hit by an explosive cartridge fired by police May 11, 1968.

The incident occurred as the professor was leaning out of his hotel bedroom window in the Latin Quarter.

General's Counterorder

The newspaper said he later countermanded—in Col. Henderson's absence—for tactical reasons by Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, then the American Division commander.

Two days later, Col. Henderson said, he met with Warrant Officer Hugh Thompson. Mr. Thompson, Col. Henderson said, gave him the first—and only—

U.S. Casualties Lowest Since Records Began

SAIGON, Nov. 25 (UPI)—American combat casualties of five killed and four wounded last week where the lowest overall total in Indochina war records going back to the beginning of 1965, the U.S. Command said today.

The five killed in battle was the same number as the previous week. It brought the American war dead toll to 45,604 since command records began Jan. 1, 1965, command spokesmen said.

The four soldiers wounded were the fewest since that date spokesmen said. It brought the total of wounded in the conflict to 302,205.

Col. Henderson Is Challenged About First My Lai Reports

By Peter Braestrup

FORT MEADE, MD., Nov. 25 (WP)—Maj. Carroll J. Tichenor, the Army prosecutor, sought to show yesterday that Col. Oran K. Henderson knew within 48 hours that far more than the official total of 20 Vietnamese civilians had been slain at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

Col. Henderson maintained, however, that he had no indication of "excessive killing" at My Lai by his 11th Brigade troops until after an Army investigation began in 1969.

Col. Henderson, a highly decorated, 51-year-old combat veteran, has been on trial here since Aug. 23 on charges of failing to properly investigate and of covering up the My Lai massacre. Yesterday was his second day on the witness stand.

The colonel said that as he flew over My Lai during the early morning sweep by Capt. Ernest L. Medina's troops he saw fewer than a dozen Vietnamese bodies, including a "family group" on the hamlet's outskirts.

Early that afternoon, he said, he ordered Capt. Medina, who is now a civilian, to reinspect My Lai, not because he suspected a massacre, but because of an "impression" early report that "10 to 14" civilians had been inadvertently slain by U.S. artillery and gunships.

Col. Henderson said that he wanted Capt. Medina's company to obtain a "more precise body count" of dead civilians and to "locate any additional [enemy]" at My Lai.

General's Counterorder

The newspaper said he later countermanded—in Col. Henderson's absence—for tactical reasons by Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, then the American Division commander.

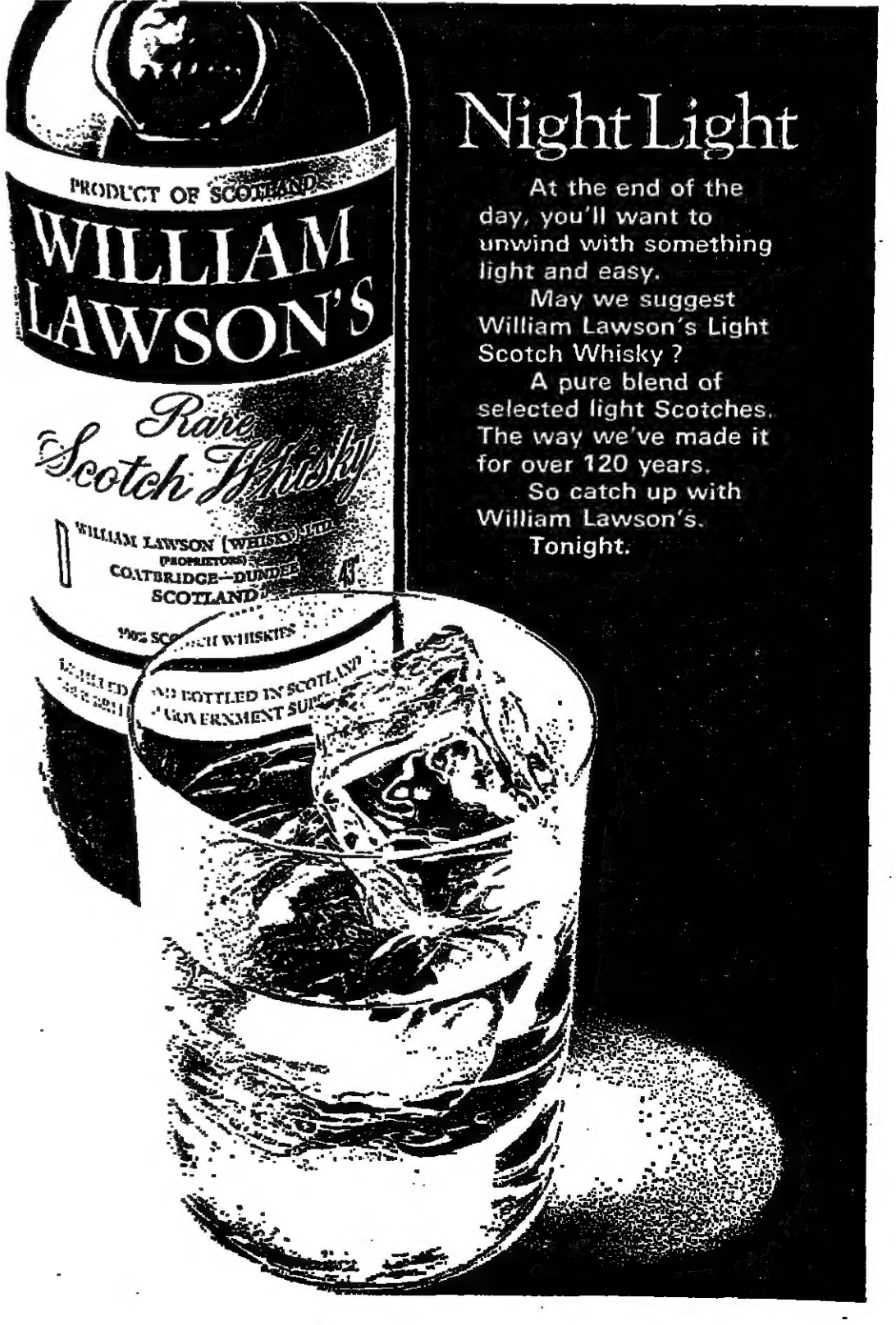
Two days later, Col. Henderson said, he met with Warrant Officer Hugh Thompson. Mr. Thompson, Col. Henderson said, gave him the first—and only—

Peace Talks Off Over Holiday

PARIS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—U.S. negotiators to the Paris peace talks stayed home today in honor of Thanksgiving.

Chief U.S. negotiator William Porter, in last week's session, asked the North Vietnamese Communists to postpone resumption of the weekly meetings until next Thursday so that U.S. delegates could celebrate the holiday.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations agreed, as the talks have also been postponed to honor Vietnamese holidays. However, North Vietnam's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, said yesterday that no new concessions would come from his side at the Paris negotiating table.



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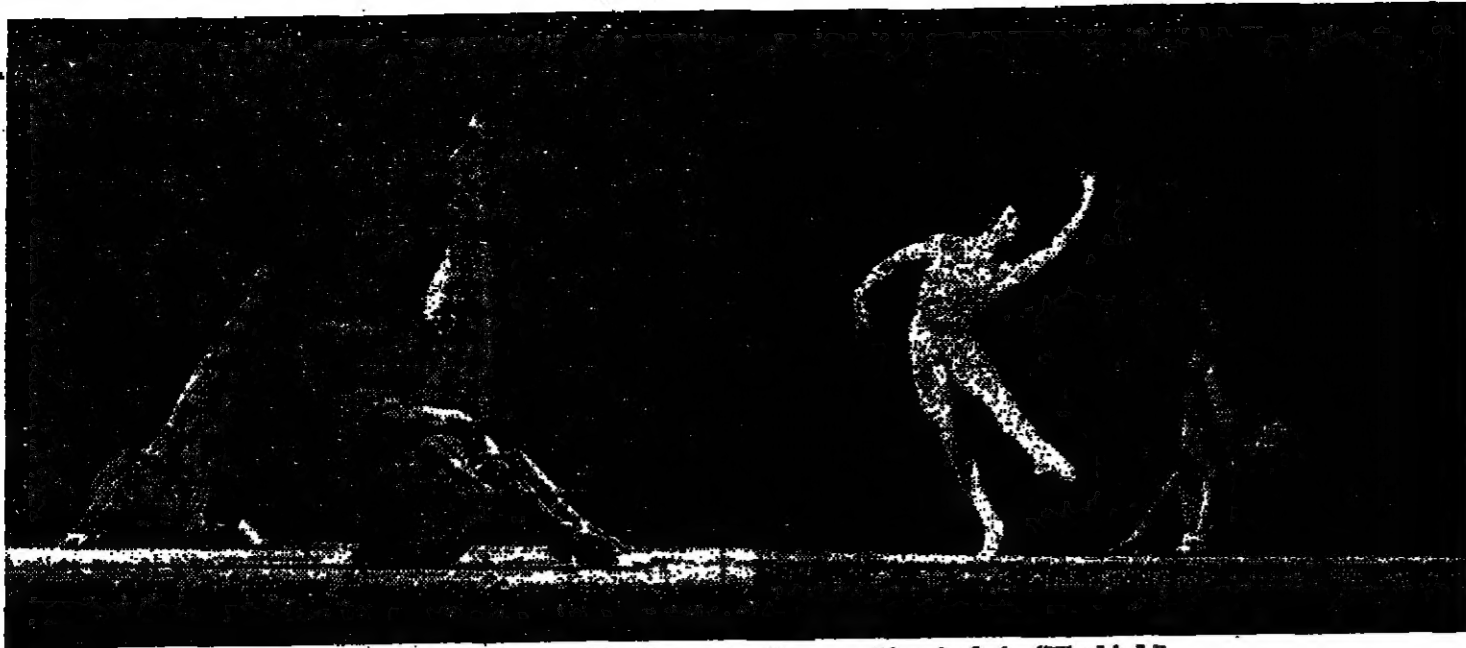
By Clive Barnes

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, which is Belgium's leading classic ballet company, returned to New York last night to open a brief season at the New York City Center. It is a company with two magnificent dancers, quite a number of very good dancers, a great deal of tiresomely repetitious choreography, and recorded sound tracks.

The quality of the sound is moderately good, but this is the first time in my experience that the City Center Theater has permitted recorded sound for a classic ballet company, and at the prices they are charging it is a departure much to be deplored. I doubt whether the musicians' union would permit an American company to get away with this.

The company gave the entire performance over to Stravinsky works, all in versions by Béjart himself. "Renard" was having its New York premiere, but the other two, "Firebird" and "Le Sacre du Printemps," had both been seen in Brooklyn last season.

What emerges is just a curtain-raiser, and the curtain was raised. As is Béjart's custom, he does not adhere to the original libretto, which in the case of "Renard" is probably advantageous.



A scene from Maurice Béjart's production of Stravinsky's "Firebird."

What emerges is neither very clear nor very interesting. Against a collage of nostalgic pictorial symbols representing the twenties of the score are piled a big heap of auto tires. There are also a couple of pictures of smashed cars. The cast of the ballet—dressed in Edwardian bathing suits—enters on an antique motorcar and gently cavort, roughly illustrating the cantata's text. Meanwhile, at the back, grotesque animals representing the reality of the parable watch the proceedings with hopefully more pleasure than I took myself.

It is a ballet that seems both slight and heavy at once, like a lead soufflé. However, I am not attuned to Béjart's work, and those who like it may find this new "Renard" to their taste. It would in any case be a poor heart who could not note the delights and amusements of Gernand Casado's witty collage of a setting, dominated by Diaghilev, Stravinsky and Groucho Marx himself.

The performances were all good, and I liked the feline sexiness of Jaleh Kerehdi as The Fox, and Victor Ulate's properly forceful conceit as The Cook in the sad dilemma of not being able to decide whether to be Groucho or Charlie Chaplin. The other two men, Jan Nuyts and Gerard Wille, danced with the relentless pressure and accent so much favored by the company's style. It is, however, a very attractive company to watch—they look happy, healthy, vigorous and in the nicest way animalistic. This, I personally think, is their main charm, but some of the dancing is very good indeed, not especially polished by American or Russian standards, yet still broad, expansive and assertive. It also is a company with a very marked company manner which gives a stylistic cohesiveness to all its work.

Its two outstanding dancers—and they are both rare gems—are Paolo Bortoluzzi and Suzanne Farrell. Bortoluzzi was starring in "Firebird," in which the Béjart version the lead is taken by a man, and Miss Farrell as the Chosen Virgin in "Le Sacre."

Bortoluzzi is a perfect stylist. His line is exquisite, his technique impeccable and his enthusiasm and boyish manner seem to add an unexpected special nuance to his essentially Apollonian dancing. Moreover, the size of the man—he is built like a well-shaped prize-fighter—provides another individual facet to his uniqueness.

Miss Farrell is a dancer in her way just as extraordinary. With her long slenderness of body that is like a piliant sapling, the carefully pony-tail hair, the careful look of innocent and wanton, her whole appearance is almost like a symbol than a dancer. But when she dances there is

this great inner drive. Her limbs, so gentle-seeming, have a coarseness to them, and her absorption in her dancing has a special spirituality. Personally, I would love to see her back with the New York City Ballet, but I can still only congratulate Béjart on his good sense and good fortune.

Neither ballet endears itself to me with repetition. Also, putting them back to back shows terribly how similar they are to one another choreographically, with the same relentless mixture of callisthenics. Lifesque classroom steps unimaginatively and unmusically used, and a few Oriental gestures. It is strange how little Béjart has developed from "Le Sacre" in 1959 to "Firebird" in 1971.

However, Béjart and his dancers with their artistic intensity and social sincerity are welcome back to New York, and I hope they find many people here to enjoy them.

OPRY

Country Music Goes Country

By Allen Musk

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI).—Country music is going back to the country—and it is going in style.

On a tight loop of the Cumberland River east of Nashville, 370 acres of pasture and woodland are being transformed into Opryland, U.S.A., which promoters call "The Home of American Music."

In addition to housing the Friday and Saturday-night performances of the Grand Ole Opry (which now take place in downtown Nashville), the Opryland complex will offer flashes of American music history—country, folk, gospel, Western and rock.

"No effort is being wasted to give this area a warm, homespun appearance," said John Kretschmer, an Opryland official. "It's not going to be just a bunch of rides, although there is an amusement-park aspect to it."

He said that the different kinds of American music will be themes for parts of the park, which will include rides, live musical performances and capsule histories of the music.

"For instance," Mr. Kretschmer said, "there'll be a Dixieland area, showing how jazz, rhythm and blues fit into the music picture of America. There'll be a Western area where the influence of the old ballads and the Spanish guitar on America's music is shown. The idea is to give a cultural understanding of our music, while having a good time."

Other areas will portray folk music from the Appalachian mountains and hills, traditional country music and the rock and pop music of today.

typical, carnival model. It was made in Germany over 90 years ago and is being carefully rebuilt, with fresh paint on its wood-carved figures. Its companion piece is a huge Bavarian pipe organ, which can outplay a 70-piece orchestra.

But most of all, Opryland will be headquarters for the Grand Ole Opry, its seventh home in 46 years.

"In many ways," Mr. Downs said, "country music is a miniature reflection of all American music. Country music is the living ancestor of early folk music brought to this country by the Pilgrims and those that came after them."

Plans were laid for Opryland when officials of WSM, Inc., met to decide where to relocate the Opry broadcasts. The present home of the show, which plays

live to 450,000 visitors a year, is the Grand Ole Opry House in downtown Nashville. The old brick structure, built 82 years ago, used to be a church, the Gospel Union Tabernacle.

WSM moved the Opry there in 1941. Previous homes for the show have included a public auditorium and a sawdust-floored East Nashville church. The first broadcasts originated in WSM's studios in 1925.

But the Opry House is old, has no air-conditioning. The hard wooden church pews do not seem to be as popular with today's country music fans as they used to be. Urban renewal is also threatening the Opry House.

So, the main feature of Opryland, opening April 28, 1972, will be a 4,500-seat auditorium, especially built for radio and television broadcasts. It will be the largest TV studio in the country.

Art in Italy

Antonio Ligabue, Etchings, Romanian Primilivis, Orfo, 131 Ripetta, Rome, until Nov. 30. Ligabue was one of the most enigmatic and genuine Italian painters of recent years. The etchings on view here are of his favorite subjects and done with fervor, strong strokes thrown down with quick precision. The limited deer, copulating horses and forthright self-portraits are of moving immediacy. Ligabue was self-taught but he was never a primitive. Unfortunately, he is here once again grouped with primitive art, quaint oils by Romanians.

Claudio Verna, Arte Contemporanea, 525 Corso, Rome, until Dec. 4. Verna paints luminous, polished abstractions. One vibrating color—orange, purple or blazing white—is brushed to the furthest edge of a square, and there a contrasting color sparks out, like a line of sunlight around a door at noon. His canvases are often divided into fields which are delicately inked. Marginal marks and fine-line splits run over and around the surfaces as scarcely perceptible tensions. Balance is achieved by off balance. Verna's is the kind of refinement current in Rome and hovers just this side of neatness. But his apparent order is more intuitive than intellectual; it is graceful. His smaller pastels, where color on glowing color builds up to translucent surfaces, are particularly attractive.

Korompay, Prints, 50 Gregoriana, Rome, until Dec. 6. Korompay, once a futurist, now paints quiet, abstract compositions. His recent oils, with Mediterranean whites, grays and sudden windows on black, refer subtly to landscapes. A set of ten etchings is clean and fine.

Leslie Abrahams, Margie Glas, Ondina, 111 Via Giulia, Rome, until Nov. 30. These two young American women paint lively oils which overflow with home life, babies, toys, pets, against glimpses of Roman houses. The work has charm and is pleasantly illustrative although the color is at times too sweet. Small etchings by Abrahams, who studied with Maccari, are alive with dainty fragments.

Werner Rueckert, Pante di Spade, 254 Ripetta, Rome, until Nov. 30. A contemporary German has swallowed art history and spews it forth again in allegories: Bosch, Grünewald, Rubens. And there are similarities to the American '30s ascan painters, to Reginald Marsh and to Peter Blume. The sponsorship of these paintings, despite some sly, socially conscious references, by the East German government suggests the works are no improvement over the Reich's Schamkammer (Reich Public Hair Painters), as the Nazis were nicknamed. The tireless, plodding, encyclopedic mind, the indiscriminate overloading, the vulgarity in these beerhall fantasies are so hilarious that they have to be seen to be believed.

5 American Pop Artists, Medusa, 124 Babuino, Rome, until Dec. 20.

This show has arrived a few years too late although Ichnstein's spick-and-span "landscapes," dotted with Benday rules, which look as glossy as multiples, are brightly inventive. However, Wasserman's sadness is only a really suburban. And Warhol's soup cans and pictures of the newly widowed Mrs. John F. Kennedy could bear some warming up. Rivers is not strictly pop and Stevenson even less so.

Rome Remot, Studio Off, 85 Babuino, Rome, until Nov. 30. This well-known Roman sculptor is making a jolly protest by putting frames over pictures he has painted on walls or almost covering them up with blank canvases and writing next to each the word *invisibile* (invisible).

Trobanaldi, Schneider, Rampa Mignani, Rome, until Dec. 11. Trobanaldi, a young Cretan, makes his debut with complex, near-cubist studies of figure movement in space. The use of cement within wire is interesting. The most recent silvered bronzes are harmonious and varied in shape.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

U.K. Judge Bars Issuance of Book By Solzhenitsyn

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—A High Court judge has today temporarily banned publication of an English translation of "August 14," the latest novel by Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Book publisher Bodley Head, which claims exclusive rights to publish an English translation of the novel, was granted a temporary order forbidding Alex Flegon from publishing his own English translation.

Bodley Head claims that it has an agreement with a West German publishing house, licensed by Mr. Solzhenitsyn's Swiss agent, to produce an English translation and sell serial and paperback rights but not to publish it before August of next year.

Mr. Flegon, Bodley Head said, had intended to publish his version next month. The judge's order will be effective until the trial of Bodley Head's action.

Stephen Spender Gets English Poetry Medal

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Stephen Spender, 62-year-old professor of English at London's University College, is the winner of the 1971 Queen Elizabeth II gold medal for poetry.

The award is made annually on the recommendation of a committee headed by Cecil Day-Lewis, England's poet laureate.

Award to Mary Renault

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Novelist Mary Renault, 56, who lives in South Africa, has won the annual Silver Pen award of Britain's PEN club, a spokesman announced today.

Renault, who was born in Britain, was given the trophy for "Fire From Heaven," a novel based on the childhood of Alexander the Great. The PEN-for-poets, essayists and novelists—club has a membership of 10,000.

Masterpieces Missing in Italy Put at 150-200

ROME, Nov. 25 (AP).—The number of art masterpieces stolen from Italy during or since World War II and as yet unrecovered by Italian authorities is estimated at 150 to 200.

The head of the government department for the recovery of art works, Rodolfo Siviero, gave the figure yesterday.

Mr. Siviero also said that the official figure for art works stolen in Italy each year was more than 2,000. But he said that they were mainly secondary works.

Mr. Siviero together with the mayor of Florence, Luciano Bauli, outlined the program of an international conference to be held in Florence Saturday and Sunday for the defense and recovery of works of art.

The conference, Mr. Bauli said, will try to determine the basis for an international charter to recuperate but also protect works of art in all countries.

5th-Century Ruins Found in Thibisi

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The ruins of a freestone church and other buildings dating to the fifth century have been uncovered in Thibisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, Tass news agency said today.

The ruins were found during excavations of Marikala Fortress. Also found were spears, swords and cannonballs. Archaeologist Otar Trekhleashvili said that the excavations may reveal ruins of a czar's palace in Marikala.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—This is how The New York Times criticizes new movies:

"King Lear," directed by Peter Brook from his own screenplay, is "a King Lear of splendor and shock." Vincent Canby comments, "Mr. Brook's screen adaptation—filmed in a kind of primeval black and white—is set in a time and place where the sun seems to be receding not because of any seasonal course but because the entire universe is moving toward an exhausted end. 'King Lear' is, I think, Brook at his manic best. It triumphantly ignores both romantic and naturalistic traditions to achieve something akin to the so-called new theater in film terms. What is most remarkable to me is that the director has been able to get so much of the beautiful text on the screen, so purely, through techniques that usually either overwhelm the language or make it preposterously theatrical." According to Canby, "No one, perhaps, but Paul Scofield could withstand the camera's close scrutiny so effectively. His Lear, who

looks like a Michelangelo God somehow fallen to earth, is a life force at the end of his rope."

"America/America," a program of short films at the Whitney Museum, is "as much about the quality of American filmmakers' social criticism as about the contents of the criticism itself," says Vincent Canby. "Although it is an 'excellent' program, 'America/America' is pretty much limited to views that are either liberal or radical—which makes me wonder if someone, somewhere, isn't attempting social criticism on film that might pass for conservative." The films purport to examine the quality of American life in San City, Detroit, Washington, New York's Lower East Side, and in a kitchen, never geographically identified.

"The Dirty Heroes" and "The Marco Men," a double-bill of European-made movies directed by Alberto Dellamonte and Julie Coll respectively, present little diversion apart from their European backgrounds (Dutch for "Heroes," Spanish for "Marco Men"), says Howard Thompson.

"A leaner scenario and tighter direction could have worked wonders with the first movie," says Thompson. "The Marco Men" is "nothing but cheap, tired, sleazy gangster pulp."



Paul Scofield
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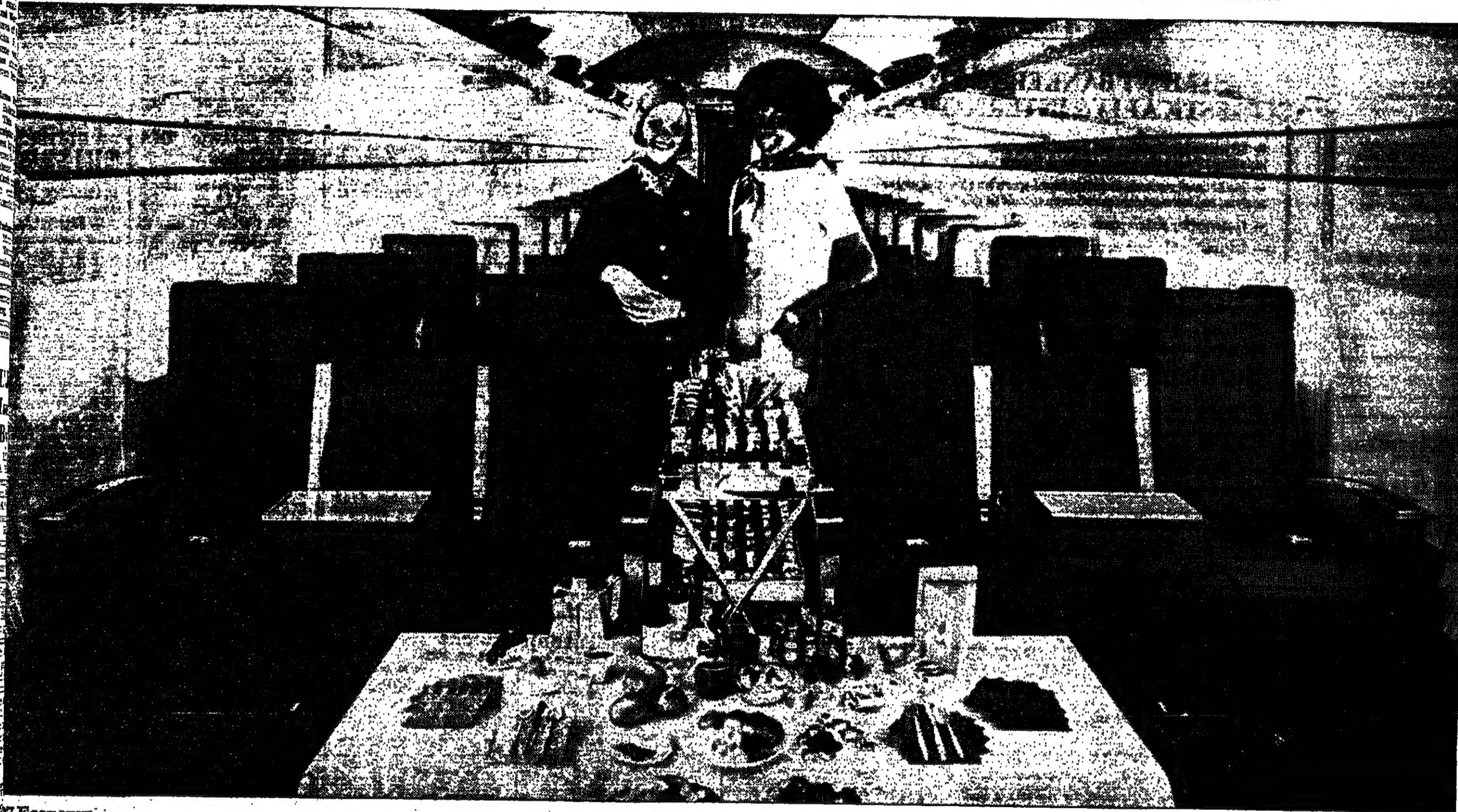
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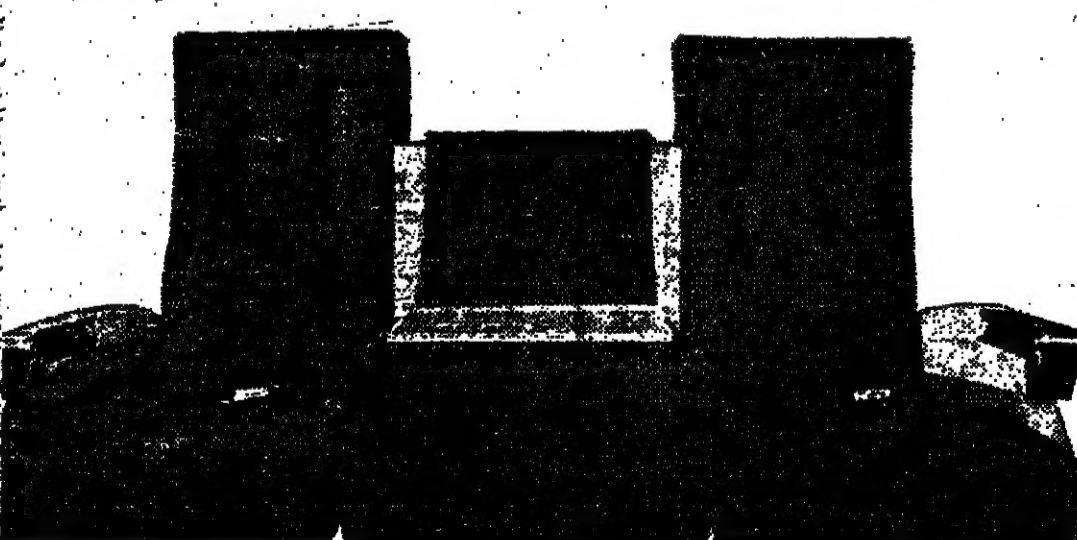
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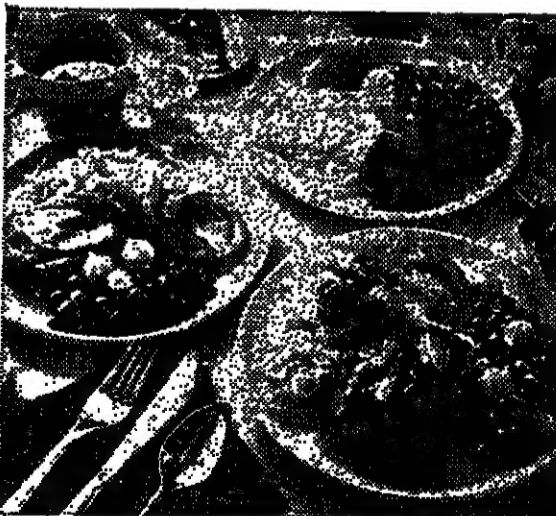
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On Kinney's Run in Final Minutes

Nebraska 35, Oklahoma 31

REVENGE OF THE
Stories 1963-64
Reviewed by

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 25 (AP)—A 1-ranked Nebraska, by three points late in the quarter, rallied behind the running of Jeff Kinney to win 35-31 over Oklahoma in a college football game today.

Kinney scored the winning touchdown on a two-yard burst in the fourth quarter, giving Nebraska a 35-31 victory over Oklahoma.

Kinney also scored on one, three and one yard runs in the second half before the crowd ever to jam on Stadium, 63,385, to team an almost-certain championship.

Kinney carried on the last four plays of the drive, Nebraska came into the game

having allowed no more than 17 points in a game all season. Along with Milder's two scoring runs and the two touchdowns passed, Oklahoma also got a 30-yard field goal from John Carroll.

But the Sooners lost the ball three times on fumbles, exactly its average all year, and it was these mistakes which prevented Oklahoma from enjoying its first undefeated season in 18 years.

Two of the fumbles came near midfield and led to Nebraska scoring drives, one each in the first and second halves. The third fumble came midway through the second period at the Oklahoma 50.

Nebraska shut down Oklahoma's rushing attack fairly well. The Sooners had been averaging 481 yards on the ground and only wound up with 279 today.

The Nebraska victory leaves the Orange Bowl—which has already made a match between Nebraska and Alabama—with at least one hurdle of a perfect football game. Alabama meets Auburn Saturday, Oklahoma faces Auburn in the Sugar Bowl.

Nebraska's rushing attack fairly well. The Sooners had been averaging 481 yards on the ground and only wound up with 279 today.

The Nebraska victory leaves the Orange Bowl—which has already made a match between Nebraska and Alabama—with at least one hurdle of a perfect football game. Alabama meets Auburn Saturday, Oklahoma faces Auburn in the Sugar Bowl.



THIS IS A COMEBACK?—Heavyweight Joe Bugner spends seven seconds on the canvas in the tenth and final round after he was put there by Larry Middleton of Baltimore, Ohio. Bugner lost a decision and had his jaw broken Tuesday night in Nottingham, England, in his second bout since losing the British, Commonwealth and European titles to Jack Bodell. He won his first bout last week.

Lions Beat Chiefs

Cowboys Top Rams For Fourth Straight

IRVING, Texas, Nov. 25 (AP).—Dallas quarterback Roger Staubach, performing with a bruised right shoulder and a strained back, led the Cowboys to a 23-17 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs in the Thanksgiving Day National Football League game.

The triumph kept the second place Lions' playoff hopes alive in the National Conference Central Division. They now have a 7-3-1 win-loss-tied record with the Chiefs tied for the same record and now trail Oakland (7-1-3) the American Conference West 1 one game.

Landry fired a five-yard touchdown pass to Charlie Sanders in the second quarter and a 17-yard scoring pass to Earl McCulloch in the third period, while Earl Mann kicked field goals of 22 and 21 yards for the winners.

Ed Fodick scored three touchdowns for Kansas City on runs of two, five and six yards but the Lions didn't come until after the Lions had mounted a 29-lead late in the third quarter.

Kansas City seemed as if it would easily handle the Lions but after moving with the opening kickoff from its own 28 to the Detroit nine, Jan Stenrud's 16-yard field-goal attempt, blocked by defensive end Larry Hand.

Mann's 27-yard field goal opened the scoring in Detroit's 17 point second quarter. It came four plays after Wayne Rasmussen intercepted a Len Dawson pass and returned it 15 yards to the Kansas City 21.

On the Chiefs' next series Hand recovered a Dawson fumble at the Kansas City 38 and eight plays later Steve Owens plunged over from the one.

Black Hawks Tie Canadiens Stay Unbeaten at Home

GO, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The St. Louis Black Hawks tied the Montreal Canadiens 3-3 in a game that kept the Hawks' home record unbeaten at 11-0-1.

The Hawks, who had a 1-0 lead into the third period, scored twice in the first and third periods to tie the game.

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List Out Olympics His 'Ads'

VA, Nov. 25 (AP).—The International Olympic Committee today barred world record holder Martin Rodriguez of Colombia from the 1972 Munich Games for alleged violation of anti-doping rules.

Rodriguez, who had won a 100-meter dash in 1968, was barred for allegedly using performance-enhancing drugs.

Decision was in line with Olympic Committee's policy of barring athletes who use performance-enhancing drugs.

Investigations Set

EX, Nov. 25 (AP).—The International Olympic Committee's watchdog committee today said several reported breaches are being investigated.

Lin Hugh Weir, head of mission to enforce strict rules, declined to say many cases are being investigated.

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Frazier's Next Foe Is à la Ali

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Displaying an ego and flamboyance missing from boxing since Muhammad Ali was known as Cassius Clay, Terry Daniels predicted his "balance of speed, power and style" would help him upset Joe Frazier and take away the world heavyweight championship.

Insisting that he didn't come to New York just to help sell tickets to the fight, Daniels said, "Hopefully, I'll be the greatest boxer after being the greatest fighter."

The bout will take place in New Orleans on Jan. 15, the night before the Super Bowl, and will be seen on home television.

Daniels was distressed with reports calling him a college student. He has been out of school for a year, and needs nine more credits to receive his degree.

"No, I never had my opponent," he said at a news conference at a restaurant. "When I execute a right cross that lands on the other guy's chin—well, that's what the sport calls for. A punch is mechanical and academic. Instead of throwing a forward pass I throw a left jab and bloody the other guy's nose."

Daniels, 6 feet tall, expects to weigh 185 pounds for the bout. He has been guaranteed \$40,000, which is \$35,000 more than he has earned for any previous fight.

His first contact with boxing came in the basement of a friend's house in the Cleveland suburb of Willowough.

"Our mothers used to get upset," said Daniels.

Daniels was a freshman at Southern Methodist University in 1964 when he became interested in making a living at fighting. "Three operations on his left knee had dashed his hopes of becoming a football player."

He said he didn't have to go into boxing for the money. "My father's very affluent—I guess you could call him a millionaire," said Daniels. His father is in the construction business in Cleveland.

To those who asked what gave him the credentials to challenge Frazier, Daniels replied quietly: "I can't convey my confidence, and you've never seen me fight. So you'll have to look at the record."

The record shows that Daniels is 25 years old, fights out of Dallas and has won 29 bouts, lost four and battled to one draw. He has knocked out 25 opponents.

Last August he was knocked out by Jack O'Halloran. Daniels says now that he had fallen off a motorcycle (bought with part of his \$5,000 prize for knocking out Manuel Ramos) 10 days before he was to face O'Halloran. He said he suffered two broken ribs because of the fall.

"I'm not coming into this fight for just a quick buck," said Daniels. "I'm coming in to win. Frazier is going to run into a hard punch. It's inevitable. But unless I roll up into a ball and hide, it won't be a one-sided fight."

Eventually, said Daniels, he will become a lawyer.

Frazier, who has been guaranteed \$250,000, hasn't fought since defeating Ali last March. It doesn't appear that he and Ali will meet again. A source familiar with the complications of the Ali-Frazier bout said that more than \$80 million in lawsuits were pending against the promoter. The suits stem from theater-television reception problems. The tax aspects have been resolved.

The promoter, Jack Kent Cooke, has an option on a Frazier-Ali rematch. If he staged one, though, the receipts most likely would be tied up in legal battles.

Sports Integration Comes To South Africa Via Golf

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25 (UPI).—South Africans Comrie Du Toit and Retief Goosen shot first-round 65s to lead South Africa's first multiracial and international Professional Golfers Association tournament at Huddle Park Golf Club yesterday.

Non-whites were permitted to compete because of the government's recently eased sports policies which allow multiracial competition in "international" events.

American Negro Lee Elder and Lu Liang Huan of Taiwan, among 18 non-whites in the tournament, each carded two-over-par 74.

South African Gary Player shot a one-under-par 71. Leading the foreign overseas contingent was Britain's Peter Oosterhuis with 71, while leading scorer was the 16 South African non-white entrants was Danny Maddox with 74.

There was no segregation of the gallery, either—that is, until the 16th green, where separate stands were erected for whites and non-whites.

Palmer Behind By One Stroke After 1st Round

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Nov. 25 (AP).—Arnold Palmer bogeyed the final hole to give Hale Irwin the first-round lead in the \$110,000 Heritage Golf Classic today.

Irwin, 26, seeking his first victory after four years on the tour, shot a three-under-par 69 on the 18-hole course.

Palmer, 40, shot a 70, one stroke behind Irwin.

The Scoreboard

| NATIONAL CONFERENCE | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------|------------|
| Ranking | Team | Score | Opponent |
| 1 | Brooklyn, N.Y. | 118 | 895 6.5 T3 |
| 2 | Green, Detroit | 178 | 791 4.4 |
| 3 | Green, Washington | 178 | 791 4.4 |
| 4 | Green, Chicago | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 5 | Green, Dallas | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 6 | Green, St. Louis | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 7 | Green, Philadelphia | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 8 | Green, New York | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 9 | Green, Los Angeles | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 10 | Green, San Francisco | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 11 | Green, Oakland | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 12 | Green, Kansas City | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 13 | Green, Houston | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 14 | Green, Cincinnati | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 15 | Green, Cleveland | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 16 | Green, Pittsburgh | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 17 | Green, Baltimore | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 18 | Green, Washington | 149 | 623 4.4 |

ABA Standings

| Eastern Division | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| Ranking | Team | Score | Opponent |
| 1 | Kentucky | 11 | 421 3 1/2 |
| 2 | New York | 10 | 424 4 1/2 |
| 3 | Philadelphia | 10 | 424 4 1/2 |
| 4 | Carolina | 8 | 421 3 1/2 |
| 5 | Utah | 10 | 424 4 1/2 |
| 6 | Indiana | 10 | 424 4 1/2 |
| 7 | Memphis | 9 | 418 4 |
| 8 | Dallas | 8 | 421 3 1/2 |
| 9 | Denver | 7 | 418 4 |

Monzon-Moyer Bout

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 25 (AP).—Boxing promoter Juan Carlos Monzon has announced that the middleweight champion of the world, Argentina's Carlos Monzon, will defend his title in February or March against Danny Moyer of the United States. He said the site has not been determined, but Las Vegas and Italy are being considered.

Monzon, 30, is a two-time world champion. Moyer, 28, is a former world champion.

The bout is expected to be a high-profile event.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

| NATIONAL CONFERENCE | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------|------------|
| Ranking | Player | Team | Points |
| 1 | Brooklyn, N.Y. | 118 | 895 6.5 T3 |
| 2 | Green, Detroit | 178 | 791 4.4 |
| 3 | Green, Washington | 178 | 791 4.4 |
| 4 | Green, Chicago | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 5 | Green, Dallas | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 6 | Green, St. Louis | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 7 | Green, Philadelphia | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 8 | Green, New York | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 9 | Green, Los Angeles | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 10 | Green, San Francisco | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 11 | Green, Oakland | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 12 | Green, Kansas City | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 13 | Green, Houston | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 14 | Green, Cincinnati | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 15 | Green, Cleveland | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 16 | Green, Pittsburgh | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 17 | Green, Baltimore | 149 | 623 4.4 |
| 18 | Green, Washington | 149 | 623 4.4 |

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